

VICTORIA IS DEAD.

The Beloved Queen is No More and Edward VII. Reigns in Her Stead.

SHE RECEIVED A PARALYTIC STROKE.

The End of a Career Never Equalled by Any Woman Came in a Simply Furnished Room.

Around the Bedside of the Dying Ruler Were Gathered Almost Every Descendant in Her Line.

From All Parts of the World There Are Pouring Into Osborne House Messages of Condolence—Remains Will Be Taken to Windsor on Saturday.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 23.—Queen Victoria is dead and Edward VII. reigns.

The greatest event in the memory of this generation, the most stupendous change in existing conditions that could possibly be imagined, has taken place quietly, almost gently, upon the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria's father, the duke of Kent.

The end of this career, never equalled by any woman in the world's history, came in a simply furnished room in Osborne house. This most respected of all women, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed and made a shrunken atom whose aged face and figure were a cruel mockery of the fair girl who in 1837 began to rule over England.

Around her were gathered almost every descendant of her line. Well within view of her dying eyes there hung a portrait of the prince consort. It was he who designed the room and every part of the castle. In scarcely audible words the white-haired bishop of Winchester prayed beside her as he had often prayed with his sovereign, for he was her chaplain at Windsor. With bowed heads the imperious ruler of the German empire and the man who is now king of England, the woman who has succeeded to the title of queen, the princes and princesses, and those of less than royal designation listened to the bishop's ceaseless prayer.

The queen passed away quite peacefully. She suffered no pain. Those who were now mourners went to their rooms. A few minutes later the inevitable element of materialism stepped into this pathetic chapter of international history, for the court ladies went busily to work ordering their mourning from London.

The body of Queen Victoria was embalmed and will probably be taken to Windsor Saturday. The coffin arrived Tuesday evening from London.

It was thought that the queen was dying about 1 in the afternoon, and carriages were sent to Osborne cottage and the rectory to bring all the princes and princesses and the bishop of Winchester to her bedside.

Four o'clock marked the beginning of the end. Again the family were summoned, and this time the relapse was not followed by recovery.

The prince of Wales was very much affected when the doctors at last informed him that his mother had breathed her last. Emperor William, himself deeply affected, did his best to minister comfort to his sorrow-stricken uncle, whose new dignity he was the first to acknowledge.

The queen had been ailing for several days and was confined to her room. Sunday she received a paralytic stroke, which confined her to bed, and Sunday night she lay in a comatose condition most of the time.

From all parts of the world there are still pouring into Cowes messages of condolence. They come from crowned heads, millionaires, tradesmen and paupers, and are variously addressed to the prince of Wales and the king of England.

London, Jan. 23.—Telegrams have been dispatched to all members of the house of commons urging them to attend at St. Stephens Wednesday. A special order has been issued by the war office discontinuing all bugle and drum calls until further notice.

Absolute silence reigned Tuesday night in the vicinity of Buckingham palace and Marlborough house. A small bill signed "Balfour" was posted outside, announcing the demise of the monarch. Everywhere Tuesday night the one topic of conversation was what would happen under the new reign. Much interest was evinced in the way in which the enormous fortune of the dead queen would be distributed, the general notion being that Osborne house would go to Princess Beatrice, and that she and Princess Christian would come into a considerable portion of Victoria's wealth.

London, Jan. 24.—Edward VII. was proclaimed king of Great Britain and emperor of India in the St. James palace at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

London, Jan. 24.—King Edward received the privy council at 2 o'clock Wednesday. The councillors, who include the royal dukes and distinguished nobles of the kingdom, awaited the king in the throne room. The king entered an adjoining room, and then the duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, went through the formality of acquainting the councillors that the queen

was dead and that her son, the prince of Wales, succeeded her. The royal dukes, with the lords of the council, then repaired to the private apartment of the lord president.

The king then entered the council chamber and made a brief speech. Immediately afterward the oath was administered to the king by the lord chancellor, and then the members of the council took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign. After this they passed in turn before the king, kissed his hand and withdrew. This concluded the ceremony.

An extraordinary issue of the Gazette Thursday morning, which appears with black borders, announces the death of Queen Victoria. Then follows the proclamation of Edward VII., the acknowledgment of allegiance by the privy council and the king's speech at his accession. After giving a list of those who attended the council, the Gazette announces that the king subscribed to the oath relating to the security of the church of Scotland. It concludes with the king's formal proclamation ordering all officers and persons in authority throughout his dominions to continue to exercise their offices during the royal pleasure, and exhorting his subjects to aid and assist such officers in the performance and execution of their duties.

Buckingham palace is made ready for the royal persons who are arriving in London. Representatives of all the royal families in Europe will probably be present at the funeral, including the kings of Italy, Belgium and Greece, the crown princes of Germany and Sweden and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. All the European courts will go into mourning for various periods.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24.—At 11 o'clock Thursday morning the members of the royal family gathered



KING EDWARD VII.
(Known for Many Years as the Prince of Wales.)

erred around the body of the late queen, which lies in a simple coffin in the Chapelle Ardente, festooned with red and white hangings. The bishop of Winchester, standing before an altar, removed for the occasion from the private chapel, read a portion of the service for the dead. The coffin rests on a specially erected platform draped with royal purple, the feet lying to the east. The head faces the simple altar. Over the features is a thin veil.

For a few hours after the conclusion of the service the public was admitted to the room and allowed to view the remains of the sovereign who so long reigned over them. The body will rest there until Sunday, and it is probable that no removal will occur for ten days.

London, Jan. 23.—The news of her mother's death was tenderly broken to Dowager Empress Frederick late Tuesday evening, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Frankfurt. "It was a terrible shock, but the empress is bearing up bravely. The trials for the last few days, however, have exercised a most prejudicial effect upon her health, which causes serious anxiety."

Washington, Jan. 23.—Formal notice of the queen's death was communicated by Lord Pauncefote to the president through Secretary Hay on Tuesday afternoon. It contained the simple announcement of the fact of death as sent to the ambassador by Lord Lansdowne, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs.

REGRET AND SYMPATHY.

Congress Adopted Suitable Resolutions, and the House Adjourned Out of Respect.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The house Tuesday adopted a resolution expressing profound regret and sympathy for the English people on account of the death of Queen Victoria. The president was requested to communicate the expression to the British government, and, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the queen, the house immediately adjourned.

The announcement of the death of Queen Victoria Tuesday, conveyed unofficially to the senate, was recognized by that body in the adoption of an appropriate resolution, which was ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to the prime minister of Great Britain.

THE LEGISLATURES.

Several of Them Adopt Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Queen Victoria and Adjourn.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 23.—The house Tuesday afternoon adopted a motion to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 23.—The Kansas legislature Tuesday adopted concurrent resolutions of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 23.—The senate adopted the following resolution: "That when the senate adjourn it does so out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria, late queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, and as a mark of sympathy with that sentiment which in the presence of death makes all the world kin."

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—Out of sorrow for the death of the queen of England, flags here are flying at half mast, and pictures of her majesty, draped in mourning, are displayed. Memorial services will be held in many of the churches of the city.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 23.—The Oregon legislature adjourned Tuesday afternoon on account of the death of Queen Victoria.

IN CANADA.

The Governor General and the Ministers Took the Oath of Allegiance to King Edward VII.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 24.—At a cabinet meeting on Wednesday the governor general and the ministers took the oath of allegiance. Chief justice of the supreme court administered the oath to the governor general, who in turn administered it to his ministers. The usual proclamations announcing Edward VII. king, and confirming the appointment of those in office, were issued. The day of the queen's funeral will be named as one of general mourning in Canada. The entrance to the parliament buildings will be draped in black.

American Expression of Sympathy.

London, Jan. 24.—Many references are made by the afternoon papers to the American expressions of sympathy. The St. James Gazette says: "The honor paid to the memory of the queen by the president of the United States is one that should live in the memories of all of us when questions for discussion arise between the two great English-speaking countries. There are hidden blessings, perhaps, even in so great a sorrow as ours of to-day."

GREAT QUEEN'S LIFE.

She Was Born in Poverty—Ascension to the Throne of England—Her Marriage to Prince Albert.

The year 1817 was a memorable one in the history of England. Scarcely had the prosperity of a country which had known no serious hitch or obstacle for a century been more seriously menaced; never were the destinies of a constitutional monarchy that had stood the storms of 80 years enveloped in a more forbidding gloom.

The death of the Princess Charlotte opened up the prospect of succession to the throne to the youngest son of George III., and had inspired him with a desire to marry. As yet the only sons who had been born to the duke of York, who had children, and the duke of Cumberland, whose first living child was not born till 1818.

The third brother was Edward, duke of Kent, then at years of age. He was not on terms of ordinary friendship with any of his brothers. Suddenly he determined to marry.

Victoria, daughter of Duke Franz of Saxe-Coburg, at that time 22 years of age, had taken the duke's fancy. On July 11, 1818, this lady became the duchess of Kent, the future mother of the future queen of England.

When the duke was informed by his consort that he had the prospect of an heir, he was much pleased, for ready as he was to place his wife and children, he was not without a certain regard for his own family, and on May 24, 1818, "a pretty little princess" was born.

The duke was delighted with the child. He would dandle and caress her, and when he was to the arms of admiring spectators, with the caution, "Take care of her, for she will be queen of England." His grace did not live to enjoy his parental happiness long.

It had been prophesied that two members of the family would die in the year 1820. The duke believed the prophecy implicitly, but he applied it to his brothers. In the winter of 1819 he had gone to the sheltered watering place of Sidmouth, in Devonshire. To his wife he said, "The winter." One day he happened, when taking a walk, to get wet and to catch a cold. He died on the 23rd of the month, and carried him off.

The poor widow found herself, owing to the duke's considerable debts, in a very uncomfortable position at the time of his death. Her brother, Leopold, enabled her to resign to King George III. she henceforth devoted herself to the education of her child, Queen Victoria.

The death of the duke of Kent, the prophecy above mentioned, was completely fulfilled by the death of his son, George III. On Monday, the 29th of January, 1820, the prince of Wales, proclaimed George IV. The health of the new king was precarious; his age was advanced; he had no children. To his wife, the heir apparent, was married, had no family, and his duchess was in a state of decline.

The duke of Clarence, the next in order was of ripe age, he had two daughters born to him. Each of them had died in infancy, but further, they were not married. The next in succession was the infant princess at Kensington Palace. Every year as it passed by made it more apparent that only the life of the royal babe were spared upon her, the monarchy ultimately must devolve.

A matter of fact the prophetic boast of the duke of Kent was fulfilled earlier than he had been expected to die. The king reigned for just ten years after his accession to the throne as George IV., the duke of Clarence just seven years as William IV.

Having begun with an anathema the king ended with a benediction, speaking of the prince and her future reign in tones of paternal interest and affection. The effect, however, which the royal utterances produced was alarming. The queen looked in deep distress, the princess burst into tears, the duchess of Kent said not a word, but soon after leaving the room announced her immediate departure, and ordered her carriage. There was but one event which his majesty refused to let to the public—the "God-forsaken realm." He devoutly prayed that he might live till the Princess Victoria was of age. His prayer was fully granted, and only just foot it was not until she was 12 years old that the Princess Victoria was permitted to know the high destiny reserved for her, and even then the knowledge came in an almost accidental manner.

Meantime the future husband of the princess and her cousin was growing up in Germany. Prince Albert, the son of the duke of Coburg, was born at Rosenau in the August of the same year as Princess Victoria, and it is a curious coincidence, considering the future connection of that child with Mrs. Melbourn, the accoucheuse who attended the duchess of Coburg at the birth of the young prince, had only three months before attended the duchess of Kent at the birth of the princess. "How pretty the little Mayflower," writes the grandmother both of Victoria and of Albert, "I have seen what a dear little love it is. The Mayflower above spoken of was, of course, the Princess Victoria. From a very early period the dowager duchess permitted herself to entertain the hope that her two grandchildren would be wedded to each other."

On February 25, 1831, when not quite 12 years of age, she attended her first drawing lesson. "Lady Jersey," writes the amusing Mr. Grey, "made her a sketch of the room and said: 'Lord Durburgh, I hear that you have said things about me which are not true, and I desire that you call upon me to-morrow to deny them, or I will have you put in a paper, and I hope that you will not do such things about me.' She was in a hurry, and he in a still greater. He quitted her, he should not show any in her house again, which she did not hear, and after delivering herself of her speech she rushed away, and in her seat, mightily proud of her exploit. It arose out of her saying that she would marry a duke, and she felt that the chance of the queen to contradict the rumour which Lady Jersey said of her, and to other Whig allies. These were days in which the royal family were in the midst of the whole fabric of society in England. Within two or three years of this time, Victoria had taken her place in that society as the heiress to the English throne.

For national purposes the princess completed her majority on the 15th anniversary of her birth.

On June 2, nine days after the event had taken place, the king was desperately ill and died on June 20. The king died at 2:20 on the morning of June 20, and the young queen met her cousin at Kensington palace at 11 a. m. the same day. After having received the two royal dukes, the two archbishops, the chancellor and the prime minister, Lord Melbourne—the proclamation was read to the council, the usual order passed, the doors were thrown open and the queen entered.

Of the proceedings the clerk of the council wrote: "After she had read her speech, she took and signed the declaration for the security of the Church of Scotland, the privy councillors were sworn, the two royal dukes sat by themselves, and as these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and natural relations, and this was the only sign of emotion which she exhibited. Her husband, who was very graceful and engaging, she kissed them both and rose from her chair and moved toward the duchess, who was further back, and her too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn to her, and, one after another, to kiss her hand, but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slightest difference in her manner, or show any in her countenance to any individual of any rank, station or party. Particularly when the duke of Wellington, the duke of Devonshire and the duke of Wellington and Peel approached her. She went forward, and the duke of Wellington, looking at Melbourne for instruction, when she had any doubt what to do, which she hardly ever occurred, and with perfect calmness and self-possession, at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and ingratiating."

On October 14, 1833—that is, four days after her lover had reached Windsor—the queen informed Lord Melbourne that she had made up her mind to her marriage. On the 15th she thus wrote to Baron Stockmar: "I do feel so guilty I know not how to begin my letter, but I think the news it will contain will be sufficient to insure your forgiveness. Albert has been very won my heart, and all was settled between us this morning. I feel certain he will make me very happy. I wish I could say I felt as certain of making him happy, but I shall do my best. Uncle Leopold must tell you all about the details, which I have not time to do."

The official and public announcement of the betrothal was not made until either in Germany or England till the close of the year.

The prince arrived in England for his marriage on February 8, 1840. The marriage took place on February 10 in the chapel of St. James' palace. "The morning," writes Theodore Martin in his "Life of the Prince Consort," "had been wet, foggy and dismal, but the day was not so bad as the happy omen of that sunshine which came afterward to be proverbially known as 'queen's weather.'"

Soon after the return of the bride party from the chapel the clouds passed off, the sun shone out with unusual brilliancy and the thousands who lined the roads from Buckingham palace to Windsor were able to see the sovereign and her husband as they passed were more fortunate than those who had crowded the avenues of St. James' in the morning, for there was no rain and cold, to witness the bridal procession on its way to and from the chapel."

Notwithstanding the hearty efforts of the queen to identify herself with her subjects and to promote their welfare, three attempts have been made upon her life. An insane post boy, Edward Oxford, fired a pistol at her majesty as she was driving in a Constitutional carriage. The attack was repeated by one Francis, with a similar weapon on nearly the same spot. The pistol ball passed off the carriage. About two months after this a hunchback named Bean similarly assailed the queen's carriage, but was prevented from accomplishing this object by a boy, Dasset, who happened to be near.

OVER NIAGARA.

Two Men Attempted to Cross the River Above the Falls and Lost Control of Their Boat.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 21.—John Wiser and John Marsh, of this city, attempted to cross Niagara river above the falls Sunday. They lost control of their boat and were carried into the rapids. Wiser, who was unable to swim, was swept over the falls and drowned. Marsh, after a desperate struggle in the icy water, was rescued by persons along the shore. The men were nearly half way across the river when their boat was caught in a field of ice. As the boat passed the power house both men got out onto the floating ice.

Eleven Seamen Drowned.

Cherbourg, Jan. 21.—The British four-masted ship Moel Trivan has foundered in the channel. Seven out of her crew of 15 were saved. They were picked up while clinging to the keel of one of the ship's boats, and were landed here.

Penknives were necessary to every writer of 1891 to trim quill pens.

THE SALOON SMASHER.

Mrs. Nation in Wichita Jail for Destroying More Bars.

Was Assisted By Three Other Women—On Being Arrested the Woman Slapped the Sheriff's Face and Pailed His Ears.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Carrie Nation came back to Wichita Monday after her recent incarceration under a smallpox quarantine, and the net result of ten minutes of her work Monday afternoon are two wrecked saloons, the pieces of which are being sold for souvenirs.

Mrs. Nation was assisted by Mrs. Julia Evans, Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit and Mrs. Lydia Muntz, all of the local W. C. T. U. organization. With hatchets concealed under their cloaks they raided the saloon of James Burns, on Douglass avenue, and did not leave a complete piece of glass or a working slot machine in the place.

All showcases, both for liquors and cigars, as well as the plate-glass windows and doors, were broken. With lightning speed they ran to John Herzig's saloon and had everything in front of the room, including the plate-glass windows, broken when he appeared with a revolver, placed it at Mrs. Nation's head and said that he would blow out her brains if she did not desist. She yielded before the pointed revolver and, with her companions, ran to the Carey hotel bar, where she made her first attack on the saloons of Wichita three weeks ago. There three policemen met her, and she struck at Detective Sutton with a poker. He shoved her aside, and a youth struck him in the face.

A policeman struck the youth and knocked him down. The policemen then overpowered Mrs. Nation and her friends and took them to the city prison, followed by 2,000 people.

Chief of Police Cudbon discharged the prisoners after they reached the jail and is heartily condemned by the citizens. They made him a promise not to wreck any more saloons before noon Tuesday.

Mrs. Nation caused a new sensation Monday night by slapping Sheriff Simmons on the face, taking hold of his ears and giving him a rough handling generally. Mrs. Nation was at the Union station, in the act of buying a ticket to a neighboring town, when the sheriff pulled at her sleeve, saying: "You are my prisoner, madame." Mrs. Nation turned her face about and, seeing Sheriff Simmons, gave him a violent slap across the face. She followed this up by taking hold of his ears with her two hands and wringing them viciously.

The Union station was full of women, who began screaming, and tremendous excitement followed as the sheriff, who is a very small man, struggled with his powerful antagonist. A policeman came to the rescue, and, with the aid of some bystanders, they succeeded in picking up the woman in their arms and placing her in a cab which was driven to the county jail. She insisted on being placed in the private room for women, but Sheriff Simmons put her in a cell in the steel rotatory, where she began to pray and sing hymns.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Cleveland Was Selected as the Place of Meeting and September 9 Fixed as the Date.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Grand Army delegates met here Monday afternoon to select a meeting place. A vote was taken Monday evening, and Cleveland was selected as the place in which to hold the next annual encampment. The vote stood: Cleveland, 5; Denver, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Denver could not meet all the requirements, and Cleveland was selected because satisfactory guarantees of that city's ability to care for the encampment were furnished to the committee. The date set for the encampment is September 9.

Sentence Commuted.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22.—James H. Southall, who was convicted a couple of years ago of fraudulent dealings in government time checks by which he secured nearly three quarters of a million dollars, Monday had his sentence commuted by the state board of pardons on account of the critical condition of his wife's health. Southall was paroled and returned home Monday night.

Japs Put Ashore.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22.—Twenty-two Japanese, including one woman, were put ashore here Monday by the United States cutter Grant, which arrived this morning from Whatecom, where two other Japanese, owners of a Stoveston sloop, are imprisoned. They are accused of having taken the Japanese from British Columbia to Waldron island in contravention of the United States contract labor laws.

Terrific Snow Storm.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22.—To news brought by the Ki, which left Juneau on terrific snow storms at the South Alaskan coast, the South Alaskan coast White Pass & Yukon been blockaded for damage to shipping.

The Big Tex.

Beaumont, Tex.—The big Tex will be shipped to stored here in to be shipped in fair.

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Ar Louisville	5:30am 6:00pm
Ar Lexington	11:00am 5:00pm
Ar Winchester	11:20am 5:20pm
Ar Mt. Sterling	11:50am 5:50pm
Ar Washington	9:40am 7:40pm
Ar Philadelphia	10:15am 7:05pm
Ar New York	12:40pm 8:00pm
WEST BOUND.	
Ar Winchester	7:50am 8:20pm
Ar Lexington	8:12am 8:40pm
Ar Frankfort	9:00am 9:30pm
Ar Shelbyville	10:00am 10:30pm
Ar Louisville	11:00am 11:30pm

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